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Crop Production

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January 10, 1955 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS January 1, 1955 are estimated at about 2.1 billion bushels, 3.5 percent less than a year earlier but 2 percent above average.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS, estimated at 923 million bushels, are one-fifth larger than a year ago and one-eighth above average.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS totaled almost 52 million bushels, 43 percent more than a year ago, but 4 percent less than average.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS, estimated at 316 million bushels, are 25 percent less than a year earlier, and 15 percent less than average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS totaled nearly 166 million bushels, 53 percent more than a year ago, and 31 percent more than average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS are estimated at 8,896,000 bushels, one-third larger than a year ago, and one-fourth larger than average.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS, estimated at 150 million bushels, are the largest on record--84 percent larger than a year ago and 128 percent larger than average.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS totaled 72.2 million tons, about 4 percent more than a year ago and the average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS, estimated at 15,990,000 bushels are about equal to stocks a year earlier and 51 percent more than average.

CITRUS: Early and midseason oranges are forecast at 71 million boxes, 7 percent above last season and 36 percent above average. The grapefruit crop, estimated at 44 million boxes, is now 9 percent less than last season and 12 percent less than average.

Agriculture-Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, January 1955 Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS - JANUARY 1

CROP	January 1 average 1944-53		January 1, 1954		January 1, 1955	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	73.4	2,036,411	74.5	2,144,305	78.0	2,070,187
Wheat	33.4	369,822	36.2	423,068	32.6	315,689
Oats	62.4	821,637	64.0	773,516	61.5	922,637
Soybeans	27.9	65,839	30.4	81,599	43.8	150,267
Barley	45.8	126,343	44.7	108,490	44.8	165,805
Rye	30.8	7,022	36.7	6,662	37.6	8,896
Flaxseed	2/27.0	2/10,580	44.3	16,240	38.5	15,990
Sorghum grain	2/38.2	2/53,831	33.2	36,281	25.4	51,789
Hay	68.1	3/69,403	66.0	3/69,603	69.2	3/72,213

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS - OTHER QUARTERS

CROP	October 1, 1953	April 1, 1954	July 1, 1954	October 1, 1954
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	329,625	1,473,745	989,833	359,346
Wheat	562,654	296,462	99,038	429,474
Oats	978,496	447,253	202,778	1,182,323
Soybeans	5,755	37,468	3,652	529
Barley	149,793	75,531	35,290	226,695
Rye	10,579	5,467	3,589	14,583
Flaxseed	21,173	13,962	5,401	25,623
Sorghum grain	3,416	---	---	3,179
	May 1 average 1944-53	May 1, 1954		
Hay	3/15,422	3/15,203		

1/Percent of preceding crop. 2/Short-time average. 3/1,000 tons.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	113,874	125,080	130,930	141,475
Grapefruit	50,034	38,360	48,370	44,120
Lemons	12,493	12,590	16,130	14,600

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Average 1943-52	1953	1954
	Million pounds			Millions		
November	7,665	8,359	8,400	3,583	4,784	5,057
December	7,931	8,907	8,833	4,110	5,239	5,494
Jan.-Dec. Incl.	116,379	121,219	123,796	57,069	61,704	64,582

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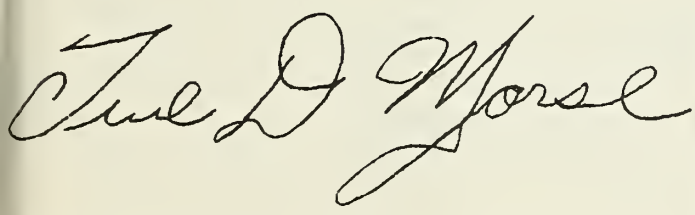

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955

Feed grain supplies on farms continue relatively large. The total of 78.2 million tons on January 1 compares with 76.0 million tons for that date of each of the last two years and has been exceeded only 4 times previously on January 1. The record for January 1 feed grain stocks was 89 million tons in 1949. Even with more animal units to be fed, the supply per animal unit is almost as large as a year ago, and larger than in most years. Areas affected by the 1954 drought have short feed supplies, particularly of hay, although adjustments have been made by reductions in livestock and by inshipments of feeds and hay. Wheat stocks on farms are 15 percent below average and a fourth less than a year ago.

Winter wheat was sown on an acreage about six percent smaller than a year earlier and nearly a fifth below average. The production forecast as of December 1, 1954, at 679 million bushels, was correspondingly smaller than average. Since then, conditions have remained adverse in much of the central and south Great Plains wheat area, with temporary relief about December 28 and 29 from snow that soon melted. Snowfall was heavier and more beneficial in much of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, while in the South an inch of rain at the end of December helped restore subsoil reserves. Only limited grazing was provided by wheat pastures and most livestock were taken off before January 1. The period of greatest wind hazard looms just ahead, with some soil-blowing having occurred in western parts of the Great Plains. In the Pacific Northwest and North Central areas, wheat is generally in good condition, but lacks protective snow cover in most sections. Fall-sown grains and cover crops in most of the South now have mostly adequate soil moisture and while cold weather has retarded vegetative growth, little damage has resulted from freezes.

About 2,070 million bushels of corn remained on farms January 1, only 3.5 percent less than a year earlier, but slightly above average. Oats stocks of 923 million bushels are a fifth larger than a year ago, and eighth above average and second largest of record for the date. The 166 million bushels of barley on farms has been exceeded on Janaary 1 only in 1941, 1942 and 1943. Farm stocks of 52 million bushels of sorghum grain are sharply larger than a year ago, but smaller than on January 1 in five of the 11 year of comparable record.

Wheat stocks of 316 million bushels on farms January 1 are a fourth smaller than a year ago and 15 percent below average, reflecting the relatively small 1954 crop and large quantities under government loan in off-farm storages. Rye stocks of nearly 9 million bushels are the largest in 10 years. Flaxseed on farms totals about 16 million bushels, nearly equalling the record stocks of January 1, 1954. Soybeans remaining on farms total 150 million bushels - most of record - reflecting the record 1954 crop and a tendency for growers to hold for higher prices.

Movement of feed grains from farms has been fairly heavy. In the October-December quarter, about 942 million bushels of corn disappeared from farms, around a tenth less than in either that quarter of 1953 or the average. But in the same period, over 155 million bushels of sorghum grain moved from farms, a total exceeded only once before. Disappearance of

780 million bushels of oats and 240 million bushels of barley from farms since harvest, in each case is among the heaviest of record. Despite this fairly heavy disappearance from farms, the 78.2 million tons of feed grains remaining on farms is relatively large, more than in each of the past three years, and furnishes a liberal reserve per animal unit to be fed during the remainder of the season.

Only about 114 million bushels of wheat moved from farms during the October-December quarter, making a total of 753 million moved since harvest. This is 66 million bushels less than in the same period of 1953 and 81 million below average. Movement of the relatively small 1954 wheat crop from farms has been limited somewhat by approximately 100 million bushels placed under loan on farms, although this is only about two-thirds as much as in the same part of 1953.

Hay usage was unusually light during May-December 1954, largely due to mild open weather. Disappearance of 47.3 million tons of the 120 million ton supply is the smallest for the 8-month period in four years and lowest per animal unit in 10 years. Stocks on January 1 average nearly 4 percent above a year earlier, despite shortages in several Southern and some Western States. Pastures revived in early fall in many leading livestock areas and the open weather to the years' end saved hay by allowing full use of pastures and stubblefields, also salvaging of grain and forage left in harvested corn and sorghum fields. Forage shortages persisted in large sections of southeastern States and in much of the southern Great Plains, still remaining critical in much of Texas, western Oklahoma, eastern Colorado and south central Kansas. Most Western ranges were open in December. Range feed varied from adequate in the Pacific and northern Great Plains to short southward in the area east of the Rockies.

Supplies of commercial vegetables for fresh market in the winter season will be about average, but five percent smaller than last winter. More lima beans, carrots, cauliflower, eggplant, lettuce, green peppers, shallots and spinach will be available, but a little less artichokes, beets, cucumbers, escarole, kale and green beans and markedly less cabbage, celery, tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans and broccoli than last winter. Yields for several important vegetables are expected to be lower than the excellent yields of last winter. December freezes were a major factor, while cold weather retarded growth rather generally.

December milk production was second highest of record, upheld by the combined influence of mild weather, liberal feeding, and heavy fall freshenings. Production per cow in reporters' herds on January 1, 1955 averaged 16.47 pounds, 2 percent above the January 1, 1954 previous high and one-fifth above average for the date. The 1954 annual milk total, sum of 12 current monthly production estimates, reached 123.8 billion pounds, or 2 percent more than the 1953 previous record. Egg production set another record for the month, 5 percent above the 1953 previous high. Rates of lay were at record high levels in all regions except North Atlantic. The number of layers in flocks during December was 2 percent more than in December 1953, but 1 percent below average.

Several factors likely to affect 1955 crop production can now be evaluated to some degree. Most important, probably is the crop control program which will cover cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and corn in the commercial area. With near-record supplies of feeds available,

farmers are faced with a real quandary choosing whether they will utilize the diverted acreage in grasslands, summer fallow, or other soil conserving practices, will make another increase in soybeans, or further increase acreages and production of the feed grains--oats, barley and sorghums. The sharp increase of a fourth--a million acres--in the acreage of rye sown this fall gives an indication of what the trend may be.

The drought situation has been eased in most areas except in the western portion of the central and southern Great Plains. Fall plowing is up to the usual pattern in most areas as a result of the extended mild fall weather and fairly general replenishment of soil moisture. The snowpack in the mountains of the West, source of irrigation water, is fairly extensive for the date except in New Mexico. It is better than a year ago in virtually all areas, except the Columbia Basin and there the start is good. Machinery and equipment are in adequate supply. Another increase in available fertilizers is likely, especially of nitrogen and potassium forms. As a result of all these factors, which contribute to timeliness of operations and to high yields, and the probability that the better adapted land will be kept in crops, it seems likely that the high level of yields obtained in recent years will be at least maintained.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms, totaling just under 2.1 billion bushels, are 3.5 percent smaller than on January 1 a year ago, but 2 percent above average for that date. The 1954 corn crop was below average in size, but the carryover of old corn was larger than usual, and thus overall supplies at the beginning of the current season were about 2 percent larger than average. Although livestock numbers are large, weather conditions have permitted maximum grazing in most areas, thus feed consumption appears to have been moderate during the past quarter. Apparent disappearance during the October to December period amounted to 942 million bushels compared with 1,062 million during that period a year earlier and the average of 1,034 million bushels.

Large crops in most of the central and northern portion of the Corn Belt more than offset drought effects in southern Corn Belt sections. Consequently the North Central States as a whole, which account for 86 percent of all farm stocks of corn on this date, have more corn on hand than usual, although somewhat less than at this time a year ago. The North Atlantic States is the only other area having larger than average stocks. Corn supplies are down sharply from a year ago in all other sections of the country. Combined stocks held in South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States are less than two-thirds as large as average for January 1.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 316 million bushels of wheat on farms January 1, 1955, the smallest for that date since 1941, were one-fourth less than the large holdings of 423 million bushels a year earlier. Average January 1 wheat stocks are 370 million bushels. The relatively small stocks result from the smaller wheat crop in 1954 and also to a smaller percent of production remaining on farms. Over one-third of the total wheat on farms January 1 was wheat from the 1954 and earlier crops under Government commodity loans.

January 1 stocks of wheat stored on farms were smaller than a year earlier in all regions except the South Central, where stocks were about one-tenth larger than on January 1, 1954. Of the U. S. total, two-thirds was held in the North Central States, with Kansas and North Dakota holding 32 percent. In the Western States, stocks on farms were 24 percent of the U. S. total, with Montana holding 12 percent.

Disappearance of wheat from farm storage between October 1, 1954 and January 1, 1955 was 114 million bushels, compared with 140 million bushels during the same period a year earlier and the average of 150 million bushels. Current farm stocks represent 32.6 percent of the 1954 crop. A year earlier, farm stocks were 36.2 percent of the 1953 crop and the 10-year average for January 1 is 33.4 percent of the preceding year's crop.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1, 1955, estimated at 923 million bushels, were the second largest of record for that date. These stocks included 1954 crop oats stored on farms under Government loans as well as oats held under reseal of farm stored loans. This year's stocks were nearly one-fifth larger than last year, and one-eighth larger than the 10-year average. Farmers in all regions of the country held more of this grain on January 1 than a year ago despite the increased feeding demand following last year's drought in the South and other areas.

As usual about four-fifths of the U. S. farm stock oats are in the 12 North Central States where good crops of oats were harvested last year. In this region the current stocks exceeded those of last year by 22 percent. Stocks are also much larger in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Compared with the 10-year average, farmers in these two southern regions are holding relatively more oats than those in other areas with respective increases of 91 percent and 38 percent.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the October-December quarter of 1954 is indicated at 260 million bushels, more than one-fourth larger than a year ago and nearly one-tenth more than average. Although disappearance was larger than last year in all regions of the U. S., it was a little below average in the West North Central States. However, in sharp contrast, in the Southern States where the last year's drought drastically reduced the corn crop but not oats, disappearance of oats was twice the usual quantity and the largest of record.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1955 are estimated at 150 million bushels, the largest of record. Current stocks are 84 percent larger than a year ago and 44 percent above the previous high of 104 million bushels on farms January 1, 1952. The 10-year average January 1 farm stocks is 66 million bushels.

From a total supply of 343 million bushels on October 1, 1954 (1954 production of 342,795,000 bushels plus 529,000 bushels farm carry-over) 193 million bushels moved off farms in the October-December quarter, the same as for the like quarter a year earlier, but below the record of 216 million bushels which moved from farms in the October-December quarter in 1952. Although harvest of the 1954 crop was slower than last year, considerable quantities moved from farms to processors and to commercial storage before October 1. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

Farm stocks are especially heavy in the North Central States. This area accounts for 143 million bushels or 95 percent of the U.S. total. Illinois had stocks of 40 million bushels, Iowa 27 million and Minnesota 22 million bushels on farms January 1. The South Atlantic and South Central States combined show about 7 million bushels in farm storage as of January 1, only 2 million above the relatively low stocks of a year ago.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley January 1, 1955 amounted to nearly 166 million bushels. This is 57 million bushels more than holdings on farms a year earlier, about 39.5 million bushels more than the 10-year average and the largest quantity held on farms on this date since 1943. Due primarily to a larger 1954 crop, current stocks were substantially larger than a year earlier, in all States except New Jersey, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, and Nevada. Three-fifths of the total January 1, 1955 farm stocks were held in four States--Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and California.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the October-December quarter totaled almost 61 million bushels, about 47 percent more than disappearance during the last quarter of 1953 and the largest disappearance during any comparable period since 1944.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on January 1, 1955 are estimated at 8,896,000 bushels, the highest for the date since 1945. Current rye stocks are one-third larger than those of January 1, 1954, and one-fourth larger than average. They represent about 38 percent of the 1954 production. Of the total, about 5 million bushels, equivalent to 56 percent of the National total, were in North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Minnesota and Indiana each held over a half million bushels of rye.

The 1954 crop and carry-over totaled 27,277,000 bushels, of which 12,694,000 bushels moved from farms between July 1 and October 1, 1954. An additional 5,687,000 bushels moved by January 1, 1955, which is more than in the October-December quarter of any other year since 1947.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of sorghum grain on January 1, 1955 totaled almost 52 million bushels. This is 43 percent more than the holdings of 36.3 million bushels a year earlier, but is about 4 percent less than the 1945-53 average. Due primarily to a larger 1954 crop, considerably larger holdings than a year ago are reported for most States. About four-fifths of the current total was held in three States--Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska.

The disappearance of about 155.5 million bushels of sorghum grain from farms during the October-December quarter of 1954 was twice as much as the 76.5 million bushels for the same period in 1953 and also was much more than for any comparable period since 1950. Disappearance during this period in 1954 represented about three-fourths of the available farm supply on October 1, compared with the disappearance of about two-thirds of the October supply in 1953.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of 15,990,000 bushels of flaxseed on January 1 almost equal the record 16,240,000 bushels in storage on farms a year earlier and are 51 percent larger than the 1948-53 average. The series of estimates of flaxseed stocks on farms January 1 begins in 1948. Sixty-six percent of the U. S. total is

in North Dakota and 31 percent in South Dakota and Minnesota. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the October-December quarter totaled 9,633,000 bushels, the second largest on record, and compares with 4,933,000 during the same quarter in 1953.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of hay on January 1, 1955 totaled 72.2 million tons. These are the largest stocks in 3 years, and compare with 69.6 million tons last year and the average of 69.4 million tons. This year's total has been exceeded only three times - 1943, 1946, and 1952 - in the 18 years of record. In relation to the number of roughage consuming animal units on farms, the current January 1 stocks are only about average but slightly larger than the last two years.

Hay stocks were larger this year than last in all but four of the 21 States in the North Atlantic and North Central Regions which together had more than seven-tenths of the U. S. stocks. This year's stocks in the North Central States were second largest of record, mainly because of the large hay crops produced in 1954 and the lessened feeding demand resulting from the relatively mild winter to January 1. Favorable weather last fall and early winter permitted maximum pasturage of cornstalks, stubble fields and other forages. Hay requirements were again reduced this year by the increased use of grass silage in the Atlantic, Lake, and Western States. In Kansas, a record large acreage of sorghum provided much grazing and reduced the need for hay.

In contrast with these plentiful supplies in the northern third of the country, serious shortages exist in the South. January 1 stocks this year were the smallest of record in both the South Atlantic and South Central Regions including 16 States from the Carolinas to Texas and Oklahoma. Some shipments of hay from northern surplus areas have supplemented the meager supplies.

Hay stocks were also low in about one-half of the States in the Western region, but adequate to surplus in the other half. The open winter permitted grazing of ranges with a resultant conservation of hay stockpiles.

CITRUS: Early and midseason oranges are forecast at 71 million boxes--7 percent above last season and 36 percent above average. Valencia oranges are forecast at 65 million boxes--9 percent above last season and 14 percent above average. The grapefruit crop is placed at 44 million boxes--a decline of 2 million boxes from the December 1 forecast. This crop is now 9 percent less than last season and 12 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 14.6 million boxes--9 percent below last season but 17 percent above average.

The cold weather in Florida in December caused very little damage to citrus fruit or trees. The shortage of rainfall, however, is beginning to be felt and some areas are very dry. A few groves are showing slight wilt and some fruit is dropping. The crops of Florida Early and midseason

oranges and tangerines are indicated larger than last season but Valencia oranges and grapefruit are below last season. Fresh use of oranges and tangerines to January 1 totaled about the same as a year earlier but processing was sharply less than a year earlier. Fresh use of grapefruit was about a tenth less than fresh use to January 1, 1954 and processing was almost a fourth less.

Texas citrus crops have the best prospects since the freeze of January 1951 although far below the pre-freeze level. Oranges are forecast at more than twice the crop of last season and the grapefruit crop is about 3 times as large. Quality of fruit has been very good. However, movement has been slow for both fresh market and processing. Irrigation water continues plentiful and groves are in excellent condition. The cold weather in late December did not injure the fruit or trees.

Arizona grapefruit and orange crops are both above last season although prospects for grapefruit declined during December. The quality of grapefruit and early oranges has been exceptionally good this season. Freezing temperatures the last few days of December apparently caused very little damage to citrus trees or fruits. Navels were practically all harvested prior to the low temperatures. Valencias and miscellaneous oranges may sustain some loss in quality but probably not in quantity. A few more grapefruit may go for processing because of the freeze.

Prospects in California continue well above last season for both Navel and Valencia oranges but lower for lemons. Grapefruit are indicated about the same as last season. December weather was fairly satisfactory for citrus crops despite some low temperatures and high winds. Rainfall has been variable. Some areas in central California have received above normal precipitation but most of southern California has had below normal rainfall. The cold periods were of short duration and were mostly offset by orchard heating. Winds blew some fruit from the trees and scarred some fruit remaining on the trees but losses will not be serious. Harvest of Navel oranges started earlier than usual and has progressed steadily. The central California crop was about one-half harvested by the end of December and picking had started in southern California. Almost a fourth of the State's Navel crop has been harvested. Movement of Valencias will not get underway until around April 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on United States farms in December 1954 totaled 8,833 million pounds, 1 percent below the 1953 record December outturn, but the second highest for the month in 31 years of record. Mild, open weather during December over most of the important dairy areas, liberal supplemental feeding, and heavy fall freshenings contributed to the high level of milk production. Relative to population, December 1954 production was at the rate of 1.74 pounds per capita per day, down slightly from a year earlier, but equal to the 1943-52 average per capita for the month.

The sum of the 12 monthly milk production estimates made currently in 1954 was 123.8 billion pounds, 2 percent more than the previous high of 121.2 billion pounds in 1953. This total for 1954 is tentative pending

a more detailed analysis of the number of milk cows and production per cow by States, the results of which will be published February 14.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on January 1, 1955 averaged 16.47 pounds, 2 percent above the January 1, 1954 previous high, and 20 percent above average for the date. Seasonally, output per cow on January 1 showed slightly more than the usual increase from December 1. Milk flow was at record high levels for January 1 in all regions, exceeding previous regional record highs by as much as 5 percent in the West. Compared with average, the current January 1 output per cow ranged from 16 percent above in the South Central region to 23 percent above in the West North Central. Crop reporters were milking a record high 67.9 percent of the cows in their herds, only fractionally above the proportion being milked a year ago, but 4 percent above the average for the date.

Among the 33 States making monthly milk production estimates, production was above December a year earlier in more than half and above average for the month in all but 7. December 1954 output was a new record high for the month in 10 States, equalled the 1953 record high in 2, and fell just short of the record in 5 others. Wisconsin, as usual, topped all States in total production with 1,149 million pounds. Minnesota was second highest with 655 million, followed by California, 550 million; Pennsylvania, 475 million; and Ohio, 430 million pounds. Of these 5 States, accounting for over one-third of the Nation's milk production, Minnesota was the only State failing to set a new high in December production.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	Dec. average 1943-52	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	State	Dec. average 1943-52	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	84	94	95	100	Ga.	85	96	88	91
Pa.	397	470	457	475	Ky.	140	156	175	166
Ohio	351	420	426	430	Tenn.	146	170	184	177
Ind.	250	260	269	262	Ala.	95	98	99	96
Ill.	374	402	362	385	Miss.	90	104	108	104
Mich.	369	414	401	412	Ark.	86	98	103	99
Wis.	960	1,140	1,010	1,149	Okla.	132	129	131	132
Minn.	609	685	509	655	Texas	243	233	240	242
Iowa	425	413	390	412	Mont.	39	36	37	36
Mo.	257	290	303	289	Idaho	85	98	98	97
N.Dak.	103	110	103	114	Wyo.	18	15	16	16
S.Dak.	88	87	82	86	Utah	49	54	50	52
Nebr.	150	143	138	145	Wash.	121	122	126	127
Kans.	187	190	186	192	Oreg.	80	83	84	82
Va.	128	149	150	149	Calif.	424	504	540	550
W.Va.	55	57	60	57	Other				
N.C.	112	135	141	141	States	1,157	1,407	1,194	1,267
S.C.	42	45	45	46	U.S.	7,931	8,907	8,400	8,833

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,494 million eggs in December -- 5 percent more than in December 1953, a record high for the month. Egg production reached new highs in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic where it was 2 percent below a year ago. Increases from December 1953 were 8 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, 7 percent in the North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States.

Egg production in 1954 reached a new high of 64,582 million eggs -- 5 percent more than in 1953 and 13 percent above the 1943-52 average. Most of this increase was due to a larger number of layers on hand during the year.

The rate of egg production in December was 14.0 eggs per layer, compared with 13.6 a year earlier and the average of 10.5 eggs. The rate was at record high levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic where it was 1 percent below a year earlier. Increases from December 1953 were 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central and the West, and 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central States.

The annual rate per layer on hand during 1954 was 184 eggs, compared with 182 in 1953 and the average of 161 eggs.

The Nation's laying flock averaged about 392 million layers during December -- 2 percent more than in December 1953, but 1 percent below average. Layers increased from a year earlier in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic where there was no change. Increases from December 1953 were 3 percent in the East North Central and the West, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 416 million, about the same as a year ago, but 5 percent below average. Holdings were 1 percent above a year ago in the North Central and South Central States, 1 percent below in the North Atlantic and the same in the rest of the country.

There were about 24 million pullets not of laying age on farms January 1 -- 8 percent less than a year ago and 38 percent below average. Holdings were below those of a year earlier in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 16 percent in the East North Central, 13 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age represented about 6 percent of the potential layers on January 1, the same as a year ago, compared with the average of 9 percent.

Prices received for eggs in mid-December averaged 32.7 cents per dozen, compared with 48.5 cents a year earlier and 46.6 cents in December 1952. Egg prices fluctuated within a relatively narrow range during the month with no general trend evident. Supplies continued heavy, but seasonally there were proportionately less medium and small sizes.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	60,018	78,492	113,159	37,375	72,349	37,331	398,726
1954	70,829	77,524	101,460	36,449	60,843	40,233	387,338
1955	70,083	79,036	103,157	36,834	61,753	40,494	391,357
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	4,464	5,809	9,230	5,908	10,060	3,450	38,922
1954	4,232	3,427	4,964	4,401	6,430	2,861	26,315
1955	3,981	2,867	4,298	4,114	6,280	2,632	24,172
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	64,483	84,302	122,389	43,283	82,409	40,782	437,648
1954	75,061	80,951	106,424	40,850	67,273	43,094	413,653
1955	74,064	81,903	107,455	40,948	68,033	43,126	415,529
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS JANUARY 1							
			Number				
1944-53 (Av.)	46.0	39.8	37.4	28.0	23.8	39.5	36.0
1954	52.7	47.3	47.7	35.7	30.4	48.3	44.8
1955	51.7	49.1	49.9	37.7	31.9	51.4	46.2

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Farmers received an average of 17.6 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-December, compared with 22.5 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 14.7 cents and commercial broilers 19.1 cents, compared with 21.0 and 23.2 cents, respectively, in mid-December 1953. Prices for young chickens during the month were weak and declined to the lowest level of the year during the week preceding Christmas. Near the close of the month the demand for young chickens strengthened and prices advanced. The demand for hens was fairly steady during the month and prices were firm at the close of December.

Turkey prices on December 15 averaged 29.4 cents a pound live weight compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier. A steady to firm market existed to mid-December after which weakness developed in the market and prices declined moderately. Supplies were heavy and demand good during the month.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-December was $3.78 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.77 in mid-December 1953. The December egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than with a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	48	30	14	---	---	---	2,363	2,720	1,892
N.H.	71	67	64	---	---	---	159	111	84
Vt.	82	66	67	---	---	---	830	650	546
Mass.	202	156	158	---	---	---	119	81	64
R.I.	30	34	25	---	---	---	22	23	---
Conn.	263	149	162	---	---	---	108	89	101
N.Y.	5,311	8,525	7,902	3,496	6,947	4,731	16,450	18,030	17,477
N.J.	4,841	6,515	5,903	536	506	454	831	873	1,031
Pa.	36,442	36,061	41,234	6,637	6,620	5,543	15,710	17,797	21,049
Ohio	117,710	129,283	161,442	12,049	21,432	16,493	26,483	31,296	34,010
Ind.	158,654	173,858	188,216	4,413	12,920	11,119	27,251	28,333	35,376
Ill.	329,816	361,598	334,710	3,138	12,605	11,679	83,274	70,193	82,468
Mich.	39,970	56,506	57,665	11,388	26,368	13,800	34,988	34,178	38,293
Wis.	48,085	69,175	76,124	1,397	972	917	87,994	87,010	87,862
Minn.	138,692	184,787	196,406	10,155	10,026	6,388	122,560	111,718	121,729
Iowa	406,005	469,846	453,827	904	614	513	135,355	99,982	154,692
Mo.	104,740	82,490	49,435	3,569	7,385	8,424	23,914	20,146	34,709
N.Dak.	5,594	5,890	6,592	79,723	66,167	49,626	46,428	45,457	42,539
S.Dak.	65,008	93,679	80,887	25,169	22,879	17,825	66,528	72,571	83,054
Nebr.	173,889	157,115	161,818	28,974	39,551	24,649	39,234	27,599	45,738
Kans.	40,394	25,368	20,716	59,654	49,185	51,100	14,892	13,243	19,569
Del.	3,318	4,783	3,274	167	99	58	70	109	110
Md.	11,165	11,090	10,168	892	579	547	710	954	1,292
Va.	25,981	12,555	17,163	2,218	1,729	1,734	2,023	2,079	3,252
W.Va.	6,597	4,225	5,961	613	520	576	1,188	752	1,386
N.C.	42,248	34,117	27,608	2,133	2,703	2,305	3,568	5,781	7,547
S.C.	18,854	15,233	7,137	392	582	370	4,096	6,202	7,869
Ga.	27,878	28,214	14,075	393	592	539	2,567	7,611	5,733
Fla.	3,253	3,080	2,844	---	---	---	68	120	108
Ky.	51,805	48,283	47,895	379	1,152	1,157	956	1,743	2,105
Tenn.	39,941	32,982	23,422	556	1,159	633	1,732	2,573	2,316
Ala.	30,150	26,424	14,265	36	60	48	922	1,622	1,392
Miss.	28,368	21,642	17,541	29	203	196	2,422	2,136	4,441
Ark.	15,819	6,113	3,908	84	229	328	2,190	2,780	4,212
La.	10,158	6,520	7,620	---	---	---	708	720	674
Okla.	10,462	2,657	1,783	10,761	7,078	7,785	9,211	5,910	9,384
Texas	24,260	16,741	14,527	8,802	921	1,545	10,623	18,400	15,301
Mont.	220	204	142	41,767	60,595	38,278	10,297	10,107	10,593
Idaho	628	1,066	1,153	9,572	13,073	7,775	4,576	4,872	5,914
Wyo.	204	113	139	2,805	3,275	1,160	3,582	3,855	2,851
Colo.	6,787	5,048	3,074	14,719	17,111	6,765	4,299	3,548	2,602
N.Mex.	937	276	429	870	104	90	318	105	178
Ariz.	252	284	397	86	90	88	132	175	148
Utah	79	123	120	3,662	4,086	2,294	1,362	1,323	1,327
Nev.	---	---	---	259	187	130	218	224	185
Wash.	217	309	652	10,782	12,622	10,142	3,471	3,210	3,739
Oreg.	336	359	497	4,746	7,546	5,755	4,279	4,017	5,131
Calif.	635	666	1,026	1,889	2,596	2,130	556	488	564
U.S.	2,036,411	2,144,305	2,070,187	369,822	423,068	315,689	821,637	773,516	922,637

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Barley Average 1944-53	Barley 1954	Barley 1955	Rye Average 1944-53	Rye 1954	Rye 1955	Hay Average 1944-53	Hay 1954	Hay 1955
	Thousand bushels						Thousand tons		
Maine	92	63	65	---	---	---	538	482	477
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	247	260
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	907	843	913
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	354	267	335
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	34	31
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	280	237	268
N.Y.	1,631	1,094	1,280	48	28	51	3,888	3,561	3,693
N.J.	218	339	336	44	27	42	287	262	267
Pa.	2,234	2,781	4,136	153	48	63	2,285	2,070	2,133
Ohio	232	350	1,099	138	91	365	2,470	2,414	2,575
Ind.	247	245	616	166	56	524	1,740	1,653	1,695
Ill.	293	296	558	119	72	431	2,933	2,891	3,457
Mich.	2,285	1,371	1,573	288	213	336	2,482	2,455	2,578
Wis.	3,746	1,708	1,536	453	238	222	5,022	5,749	6,040
Minn.	13,770	14,790	16,830	510	638	560	4,074	4,560	4,411
Iowa	336	97	292	63	25	32	4,323	4,770	5,434
Mo.	512	608	1,960	60	81	122	3,403	1,839	2,173
N.Dak.	27,940	29,004	41,216	913	2,100	2,635	2,368	3,144	3,087
S.Dak.	15,940	6,165	6,804	1,714	1,666	1,648	2,920	3,988	4,293
Nebr.	5,726	1,887	2,880	1,021	514	666	3,630	3,586	4,906
Kans.	2,954	580	3,750	170	61	198	1,894	1,579	2,070
Del.	114	110	133	18	13	24	67	74	61
Md.	823	1,142	1,666	41	31	30	422	409	354
Va.	1,088	1,292	1,432	78	36	53	1,151	892	957
W.Va.	153	144	263	13	6	5	787	667	822
N.C.	322	528	640	54	23	35	849	711	659
S.C.	72	150	115	17	11	18	282	232	139
Ga.	29	68	32	11	17	10	480	403	231
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	45	48	59
Ky.	458	620	854	34	28	60	1,643	1,346	1,445
Tenn.	266	240	268	28	35	18	1,332	1,053	839
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	456	394	263
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	602	479	389
Ark.	36	42	109	---	---	---	869	502	387
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	242	256	185
Okla.	790	133	1,573	120	150	221	1,066	1,177	874
Texas	952	526	627	56	63	89	904	1,108	736
Mont.	11,220	12,474	25,666	120	60	61	2,406	2,946	2,892
Idaho	5,258	4,301	8,102	23	16	21	1,659	1,869	1,934
Wyo.	2,988	2,166	2,444	54	24	37	1,068	1,236	1,015
Colo.	8,756	5,387	4,352	200	55	102	1,610	1,679	1,470
N.Mex.	238	156	210	13	4	8	205	186	195
Ariz.	474	776	3,205	---	---	---	197	235	242
Utah	3,435	3,445	4,199	39	37	29	736	711	804
Nev.	392	370	317	---	---	---	455	264	241
Wash.	1,515	1,370	4,925	48	43	71	1,055	1,043	1,051
Oreg.	2,756	2,673	4,364	166	128	83	1,262	1,306	1,250
Calif.	6,001	8,999	15,378	28	24	26	1,460	1,746	1,623
U.S.	126,343	108,490	165,805	7,022	6,662	8,896	69,403	69,603	72,213

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Soybeans Average 1944-53	Soybeans 1954	Soybeans 1955	Flaxseed Average 1948-53	Flaxseed 1954	Flaxseed 1955
	Thousand Bushels					
N.Y.	92	39	62	---	---	---
N.J.	147	180	211	---	---	---
Pa.	228	181	214	---	---	---
Ohio	6,698	7,221	14,260	---	---	---
Ind.	9,586	11,770	19,835	---	---	---
Ill.	20,076	19,711	39,652	---	---	---
Mich.	809	941	1,738	---	---	---
Wis.	302	357	580	---	---	---
Minn.	4,448	11,632	22,416	3,422	3,428	2,698
Iowa	12,418	16,388	27,391	---	---	---
Mo.	3,603	5,680	11,291	---	---	---
N.Dak.	77	124	550	4,811	9,594	10,588
S.Dak.	240	744	1,775	1,750	2,819	2,183
Nebr.	262	680	2,466	---	---	---
Kans.	807	913	906	---	---	---
Del.	296	232	321	---	---	---
Md.	342	289	619	---	---	---
Va.	770	641	811	---	---	---
N.C.	1,301	815	1,227	---	---	---
S.C.	229	500	410	---	---	---
Ga.	84	189	105	---	---	---
Fla.	---	13	28	---	---	---
Ky.	549	374	717	---	---	---
Tenn.	422	405	454	---	---	---
Ala.	127	151	120	---	---	---
Miss.	903	510	740	---	---	---
Ark.	810	805	1,273	---	---	---
La.	131	64	76	---	---	---
Okla.	67	50	11	---	---	---
Texas	---	---	8	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	597	399	521
U.S.	65,839	81,599	150,267	10,580	16,240	15,990

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Average 1945-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels		
Nebraska	1,445	2,213	6,708
Kansas	16,360	17,465	19,366
Oklahoma	5,452	3,295	1,535
Texas	25,007	9,936	16,434
Colorado	1,806	340	1,083
New Mexico	1,486	413	851
Other States	2,276	2,619	5,812
United States	53,831	36,281	51,789

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	46,385	46,030	32,460	41,200
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	16,400
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	24,800
Fla., all	58,580	72,200	91,300	91,000
Temples	3/1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400
Other Early & Midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,600
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	39,000
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	2,300
Early & Midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,700
Valencias	1,176	300	225	600
Ariz., all	1,016	900	1,170	1,400
Navels and Misc. 2/	516	400	550	650
Valencias	500	500	620	750
La., all 2/	271	50	100	175
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	136,075
Total Early & Midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	70,925
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	65,150
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,400
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	141,475
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,000
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	3,700
Ariz., all	3,260	3,000	2,670	3,000
Calif., all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	44,120
LEMONS:				
Calif. 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	14,600
LIMES:				
Fla. 4/	230	320	370	380

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer; except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1944-53	January 1 1953	1954	1955
	Pounds			
Maine	13.8	15.6	17.4	17.7
N.H.	16.4	18.4	19.1	19.0
Vt.	14.9	17.1	17.5	18.0
Mass.	16.8	18.0	20.4	21.0
Conn.	17.2	17.3	21.3	21.6
N.Y.	18.1	21.2	20.3	21.0
N.J.	19.9	21.6	22.1	22.9
Pa.	17.0	19.8	19.9	19.8
N.Atl.	17.44	19.90	20.07	20.52
Ohio	15.3	17.8	17.8	19.4
Ind.	13.9	15.8	16.2	16.9
Ill.	15.1	17.2	18.1	18.3
Mich.	17.4	20.2	20.7	20.0
Wis.	16.3	18.3	19.7	19.2
E.N.Cent.	15.93	18.20	18.96	19.02
Minn.	17.2	19.8	20.2	20.1
Iowa	14.9	16.2	16.5	18.2
Mo.	9.8	10.6	11.5	11.4
N.Dak.	11.6	13.8	13.9	15.1
S.Dak.	10.8	11.9	12.6	12.7
Nebr.	13.5	14.8	15.3	16.8
Kans.	13.3	14.5	16.4	17.0
W.N.Cent.	13.64	15.56	16.23	16.79
Md.	15.2	16.8	17.2	18.0
Va.	12.6	15.0	15.4	15.3
W.Va.	10.4	11.0	11.8	10.7
N.C.	11.6	12.6	13.9	14.1
S.C.	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.5
Ga.	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.3
S.Atl.	11.68	12.80	13.49	13.66
Ky.	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.6
Tenn.	9.4	10.3	10.4	10.2
Ala.	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.9
Miss.	6.7	7.7	7.5	7.2
Ark.	6.9	7.0	8.1	8.3
Okla.	9.2	9.4	11.3	11.4
Texas	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.5
S.Cent.	8.46	9.00	9.54	9.82
Mont.	12.9	13.7	14.2	15.0
Idaho	16.7	17.6	17.9	18.7
Wyo.	14.6	16.0	16.4	16.0
Colo.	14.4	15.9	15.9	17.3
Utah	17.9	20.5	20.3	19.3
Wash.	16.9	19.2	19.2	20.2
Oreg.	13.4	14.1	16.6	14.8
Calif.	17.9	19.8	21.3	22.6
West.	15.96	17.62	18.39	19.22
U.S.	13.76	15.48	16.08	16.47

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during December		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During December		Total eggs produced Jan.-Dec. incl.	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,825	3,840	1,742	1,730	67	66	684	708
N.H.	3,468	2,484	1,736	1,748	43	43	453	479
Vt.	958	928	1,817	1,820	17	17	170	189
Mass.	5,042	4,866	1,835	1,841	93	90	955	969
R.I.	562	557	1,810	1,829	10	10	106	107
Conn.	4,126	4,199	1,724	1,686	71	71	747	782
N.Y.	13,394	14,124	1,655	1,621	222	229	2,294	2,469
N.J.	16,286	15,683	1,469	1,438	239	226	2,749	2,908
Pa.	23,900	23,538	1,578	1,550	377	365	3,920	4,141
N.Atl.	70,561	70,219	1,614	1,591	1,139	1,117	12,078	12,752
Ohio	17,352	17,769	1,445	1,544	251	274	2,880	3,004
Ind.	17,098	17,886	1,457	1,507	249	270	2,752	3,035
Ill.	19,718	20,198	1,395	1,410	275	285	3,148	3,283
Mich.	10,438	10,432	1,469	1,494	153	156	1,630	1,726
Wis.	12,912	13,204	1,516	1,624	196	214	2,174	2,194
E.N.Cent.	77,518	79,489	1,450	1,508	1,124	1,199	12,584	13,242
Minn.	22,561	23,637	1,637	1,699	369	402	3,813	4,043
Iowa	27,486	28,154	1,538	1,624	423	457	4,673	4,929
Mo.	16,867	16,783	1,166	1,181	197	198	2,534	2,592
N.Dak.	3,606	3,624	1,190	1,200	43	43	555	559
S.Dak.	8,157	8,272	1,283	1,286	105	106	1,241	1,284
Nebr.	10,966	11,184	1,352	1,448	148	162	1,736	1,834
Kans.	11,202	11,214	1,283	1,386	144	155	1,806	1,799
W.N.Cent.	100,845	102,868	1,417	1,481	1,429	1,523	16,358	17,040
Del.	966	958	1,128	1,085	11	10	136	140
Md.	3,444	3,363	1,246	1,178	43	40	536	553
Va.	7,142	7,314	1,228	1,259	88	92	1,113	1,126
W.Va.	3,026	3,149	1,035	1,110	31	35	476	494
N.C.	9,178	9,111	1,017	1,169	93	107	1,337	1,418
S.C.	3,761	3,626	815	787	31	29	514	509
Ga.	5,868	6,148	961	1,091	56	67	875	886
Fla.	2,922	2,985	1,246	1,296	36	39	438	480
S.Atl.	36,307	36,654	1,071	1,143	389	419	5,425	5,606
Ky.	8,985	9,158	1,029	1,017	92	93	1,264	1,270
Tenn.	7,474	7,253	856	868	64	63	1,011	965
Ala.	5,334	5,536	806	846	43	47	747	726
Miss.	5,284	5,207	818	843	43	44	698	696
Ark.	5,326	5,474	694	676	37	37	705	726
La.	3,000	2,918	670	781	20	23	382	403
Okla.	6,835	6,832	1,166	1,197	80	82	1,040	1,015
Texas	18,796	19,402	1,029	1,091	193	212	2,740	2,938
S.Cent.	61,034	61,780	937	973	572	601	8,587	8,739
Mont.	1,535	1,536	1,321	1,358	20	21	253	242
Idaho	1,730	1,746	1,476	1,500	26	26	280	296
Wyo.	624	628	1,290	1,432	8	9	104	109
Colo.	2,371	2,376	1,203	1,305	29	31	377	387
N.Mex.	822	838	1,048	1,128	9	9	117	128
Ariz.	544	556	1,203	1,469	7	8	84	88
Utah	2,524	2,450	1,302	1,426	33	35	417	421
Nev.	154	144	1,116	1,066	2	2	27	23
Wash.	4,174	4,286	1,711	1,748	71	75	765	785
Oreg.	3,030	3,112	1,581	1,578	48	49	545	559
Calif.	21,726	22,854	1,534	1,618	333	370	3,703	4,165
West.	39,234	40,526	1,494	1,567	586	635	6,672	7,203
U.S.	385,499	391,536	1,359	1,403	5,239	5,494	61,704	64,582

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